Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets.

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.

☞ The "Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train. W. C. CARDON,
July 12-77-tf Proprietor

ALLEGHENY HOTEL.—

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,

Wm. S. Bradley, formerly proprietor of the Leonard House, having leased the Allegheny Hotel, solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and guests will find it a pleasant stopping place. The table will be supplied with the best of everything in the market. At the bar will be found the best wines and liquors. Good stabling attached. WM. S. BRADLEY,
May 17, '76. Proprietor.

SHAW HOUSE,
(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.

The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage.
feb26,'78. R. NEWTON SHAW.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
May 8, 1872. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

LOYD HOUSE,
Main Street,
PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.

Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The travelling public is invited to call.
jan.1,'76. ROBERT LOYD.

Banks.

County National Bank,

OF CLEARFIELD, PA.

ROOM in Masonic Building, one door north of C. D. Watson's Drug Store.

Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Paris and Copenhagen. Also, Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland and Imperial Bank of London.

JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.
W. M. SHAW, Cashier. jan1,'77

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities.

Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished Orders solicited. April 11-tf.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. B. ARNOLD

F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

Money received on deposit. Discounts at moderate rates. Eastern and Foreign Exchange always on hand and collections promptly made.
Reynoldsville, Dec. 16, 1874.-1y

Dentistry.

J. L. R. HEICHHOLD,
SURGEON DENTIST,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Office in residence of Dr. Hills, opposite the Shaw House. mch12, '78-tf.

DR. E. M. THOMPSON,

(Office in Bank Building,)
Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
mch 22 '76-tf.

J. M. STEWART,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

(Office in residence, Second street.)

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877-1y.

Miscellaneous.

MEAT MARKET.

F. M. CARDON & BRO.,

On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address as
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

"IN GOD WE TRUST."—All others must pay for their work before it leaves the shop. And as all flesh is as the grass of the field, and the promises of men are like the flowers thereof—they are given one day and forgotten the next—therefore it is best not to trust anybody.

All kinds of work will be done in this shop for cash or ready pay. Boots and shoes of all sizes and styles—the best and cheapest in town.

I have removed my shop to the lower end of town, in Taylor's row, on Reed street, near the depot, where I will be found at all times, waiting for customers. All work warranted good and cheap.

Also, all kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings for sale.

The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are especfully invited to give me a call.
JOS. H. DEERING,
Clearfield, Pa., July 11, 1877.

SURE REWARD!

5 YEARS TO PAY FOR A FARM.

$4 to $10 per Acre.

Beech and Maple Land in Michigan in the MILLION ACRE GRANT of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

TITLE PERFECT.

Strong Soil—Sure Crops—Plenty of Timber—No Deep Ploughs—No Chinch Bugs—No "Hoppers." Running Streams—Pure Water—Ready Markets—Schools—Railroad completed through centre of the grant.

☞ Send for pamphlet, English or German. Address, W. O. BUGHART,
Land Commissioner,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.
March 13, 1878-3m.

READING FOR ALL!!

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap, Sheet Music, for either Piano, Flute or Violin, constantly on hand. Any books or stationary desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c.
P. A. GAULIN.
Clearfield, May 7, 1878-tf

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory

Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BURNED OUT!

BUT NOT

BURNED UP!

The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt a neighborhood necessity, in the erection of a first-class Woolen Manufactory, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Plenty of goods on hand to supply all our old and a thousand new customers, whom we ask to come and examine our stock.

The business of

CARDING AND FULLING

will receive our especial attention. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver Wool, to suit customers. All work warranted and done upon the shortest notice, and by strict attention to business we hope to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED!

We will pay the highest market price for Wool and sell our manufactured goods as low as similar goods can be bought in the county, and whenever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found at home ready to make proper explanation, either in person or by letter.

JAMES JOHNSON & SONS,
april28tf Bower P. O.

New Advertisements. New Advertissement.

Cheapest and Best.

Those who investigate the subject of where to get

THE BEST CLOTHING

And get them at the LOWEST PRICES, will of necessity be led to conclude that

GUINZBURG'S CLOTHING STORE,

Western Hotel Corner, Clearfield, Pa.

Is the Place to get the Cheapest and the Best.

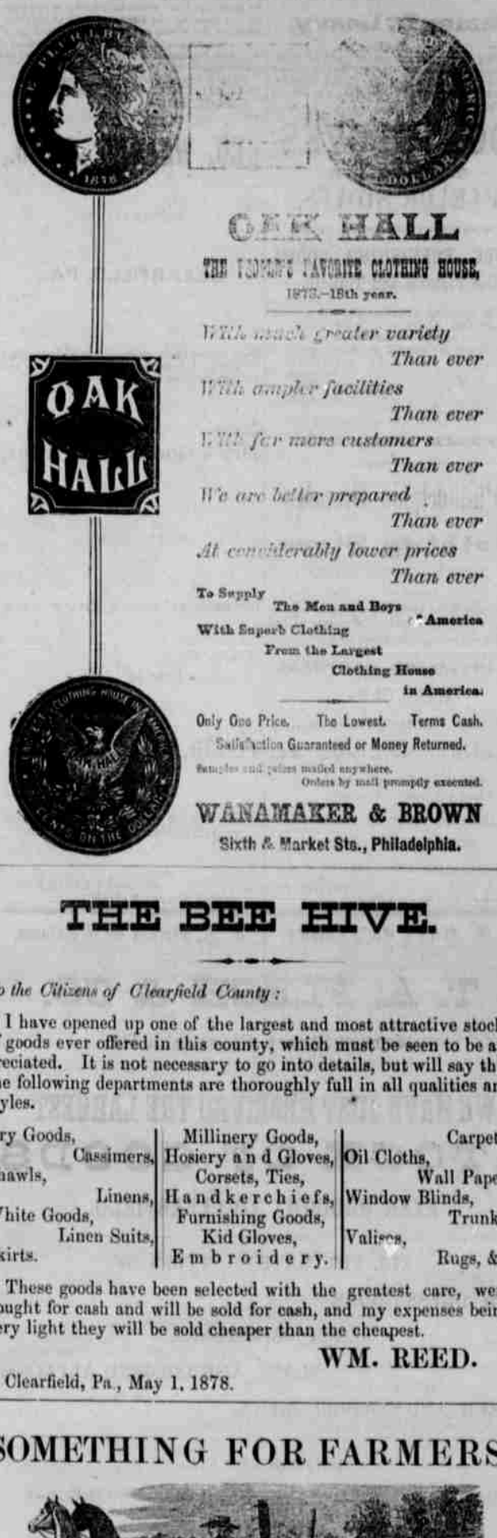
And they will also come to the same conclusion in regard to

HATS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS, Etc.

As we prefer selling our Summer stock rather than carry them over, we will give our customers actual bargains.

COME AND SATISFY YOURSELVES.

Clearfield, Pa., July 17, 1878.



OAK HALL

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE CLOTHING HOUSE.

1878.—18th year.

With much greater variety
Than ever
With ampler facilities
Than ever
With for more customers
Than ever
We are better prepared
Than ever
At considerably lower prices
Than ever

To Supply The Men and Boys of America
With Superb Clothing
From the Largest Clothing House in America.

Only One Price. The Lowest. Terms Cash.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Returned.

Samples and prices mailed anywhere. Orders by mail promptly executed.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

THE BEE HIVE.

To the Citizens of Clearfield County:

I have opened up one of the largest and most attractive stocks of goods ever offered in this county, which must be seen to be appreciated. It is not necessary to go into details, but will say that the following departments are thoroughly full in all qualities and styles.

Dry Goods,	Millinery Goods,	Carpets,
Cassimers,	Hosiery and Gloves,	Oil Cloths,
Shawls,	Corsets, Ties,	Wall Paper,
Linens,	Handkerchiefs,	Window Blinds,
White Goods,	Furnishing Goods,	Trunks,
Linen Suits,	Kid Gloves,	Valises,
Skirts.	Embroidery.	Rugs, &c.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, were bought for cash and will be sold for cash, and my expenses being very light they will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. REED.

Clearfield, Pa., May 1, 1878.

SOMETHING FOR FARMERS.

F. M. CARDON & BRO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CAR LOAD OF

CHAMPION MOWERS AND REAPERS,

A LARGE LOT OF

Farmers' Friend Grain Drills, Corn Planters,

Heebner's Level Tread Threshers, and Little Giant, No. 2, threshes and cleans grain ready for bagging,

WHICH will be sold CHEAP and EXCHANGED for GOOD YOUNG HORSES.

Also, a car load of TIGER HAY RAKES,

SOLID IRON AXLE all the way through, self dumpers, the best rake in the world.

Clearfield, Pa., April 24, 1878.

AT GUINZBURG'S BOOT & SHOE STORE,

There is now being opened the largest new stock ever brought here of

STRAW HATS, FELT HATS,

BOOTS, SHOES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS, ETC.

After having looked at goods at all other places, come to us and compare prices, and you will be convinced that ours are positively

THE CHEAPEST GOODS.

IN PROOF WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING PRICE LIST:

NO PAPER SOLES	Baby Shoes,	20 cents a pair.	NO PAPER SOLES
	Children's Shoes,	75 cents a pair.	
	Misses Shoes,	90 cents a pair.	
	Women's Dress Shoes,	90 cents a pair.	
	Womens' Morocco Buttoned Shoes,	$1 25 a pair.	
	Womens' Kid Shoes,	1 95 a pair.	
	Womens' Slippers,	35 cents a pair.	
	Mens' Shoes,	95 cents a pair.	
	Mens' Dress Shoes,	$1 45 a pair.	
	Mens Dress Boots,	3 00 a pair.	
	Mens' Slippers,	80 cents a pair.	

We have also an assortment too numerous to specify, at all prices. We take your measure for any shoes at prices comparing with list prices. Anything we have not got we will get you without extra charge. All kinds of produce taken in trade the same as though it was cash.

S. GUINZBURG'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Clearfield, May 22,'78. Second Street, opposite Court House.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1878.

A WORD OF CAUTION AND APPEAL.

There is no weakness more annoying or disastrous than that of local divisions and the delay occasioned by the ambitions of rural district candidates. May we not with confidence appeal to our friends everywhere to cultivate union and harmony for the sake of the cause? May we not confidently appeal to ambitions to set aside their personal hopes for the present in order that the interests of their great party may be advanced? Will not district conferees heed the appeal to make nominations with all possible promptness, looking alone to the interests of their party in the great battle that is impending?

This is no time to imitate the miserable wretch who ran into the rejoicing and tumultuous ranks of Washington's army after the surrender of Cornwallis vociferously seeking pay for some beef supplies. Office-loving ambitions should content themselves now with the single political purpose of rescuing the country from the hands of the thieves and marauders who have robbed and oppressed the whole public for years past and who fight for success now only that they may continue to glut their plundering propensities.

The people are heavily taxed terribly oppressed by the measures put in force and by the corrupt practices of the Republican leaders and office holders. They have robbed and are daily plundering the public in every form that wicked Legislation can sanction. If successful at the next election they will not only continue their nefarious practices, but they will (through Gen. Grant) fasten an absolute dictatorship upon the country. To accomplish these direful ends money will be most lavishly spent and every species of corruption to influence elections will be resorted to. As a fact in point, we refer to the well-known event that the Republican Legislature created the office of Recorder in Philadelphia, with fees that will aggregate the enormous sum of thirty to fifty thousand dollars annually, to be collected from the public, for no other purpose than to furnish their State Committee with funds to carry the elections! There has been a large amount of just such Legislation. So systematically has this practice been carried on that the people are made to furnish the defeat themselves at elections by corruption and fraud. Of this Legislation the hordes of office-holders, the exorbitant salaries of all officials, the Recorder bill, Kiskeminetas appropriations, etc., are living examples.

May we not therefore appeal to the friends of reform of all classes everywhere to cease petty internal struggles, to surrender personal ambitions to the good of the cause, to frown upon division and discord, and to promote union, harmony and consequent strength and vigor by every means in their power? Public interest as well as patriotism demands it. Let all come to the rescue, that all may participate in the coming triumph. Save your energies and fighting power for the common foe—the plunderer and assassin of the public interest and the rights of the people.

POLITICAL TRAGEDY.

The proprietor of the Baltimore *Gazette* sent a representative over to Washington the other day to look up things, and he introduced himself in this way:—

"What are you doing down here?" queried the *Gazette* man of General Duncan S. Walker, as he invaded the quarters of the Congressional Democratic Committee, at the House end of the Capitol.

The General waved his hand triumphantly in the direction of a table full of exchanges, and asked whether we had seen a copy of Dan Voorhees' opening gun at South Bend.

"But when does business begin here?" persisted the *Gazette*.

"About the 5th of August we'll have the wheels greased and then trouble will commence," the acting pilot replied. "You see we have been put back by the absence of most of our men on special work. Blackburn, the Chairman, has been kept at New Orleans; John G. Thompson is busy in grooming Thurman for the opening fair in Ohio; Banning is on the Military Commission, and McDonald is taking a hand in the Indian fight. Hard times ahead for Voorhees, I'm afraid; State so badly gerrymandered that it must go Democratic by at least 10,000 if we are to get the Legislature. Blackburn arrives on the 5th sure, so he telegraphs, and Thompson will arrive a day or two later. Those are the two we need."

"Things looking well as far as heard from?"

"Yes; can't complain. Don't know where to put the Nationals, that's the trouble; but they cut both ways."

"North Carolina all right?"

"Well, it's a Vance-Merrimon fight down there; that's all. They both want to come to the Senate. We'll get the Legislature and a Democratic Senator sure enough, whichever way that fight goes; and I believe we'll get that other district, because Brodgen will run independent against the negro that ran away with the Republican nomination in the Third, and that will throw the thing our way."

"Few Nationals down their?"

"Yes, that's so; but it's a stand-off. Some places we lose most and other places the Republicans. I don't look on that as much, if any, of a disturbing influence in that State."

"And South Carolina?"

"Well, we understand that the Democrats down there intend to run the campaign on exactly the platform of 1876, which elected Hampton, namely, full rights to the negro and conservative government. If they do, we'll sweep the State. Eventally we'll not only have the contested cases now pending, but in addition we ought to retire Smalls and Rainey at least. They got about 1,200 or 1,400 majority, and have no organization at all. The case with Cain, the negro, is different. He got 5,000 majority, and will be hard to beat. Still, the negroes are pretty well weaned over under Hampton, and will wheel into line; I think, perhaps, in enough to give us even Cain's district. Close districts in the North, where the Nationals come in to upset calculations, give us the anxiety."

"Think of your money going in the campaign?" was asked later of an attachee of the Republican Congressional Committee.

"To the South and Ohio. We're *working* up our way. Somebody will have to stand from under. We're just about through with assessments on large office-holders, Collectors, Revenue officers, &c. This money is nearly all in now, and we're waiting for the Government Clerks. They're slow as the wrath of God, but they'll have to come."

About this time the Hon. John J. Patterson, Senator from South Carolina, shot across the horizon, and was signaled:

"Senator, Hale says he's going to capture lots of districts down your way this Fall?"

"H—l!" responded the pious John. "I like to hear these fellows who never sat down on a political pin-cushion in their lives, trying to figure out majorities on paper for places they don't know anything about. Why, Lord, look at it! Just look! Haven't they got the whole thing in their hands down there in South Carolina? The nigger knows where his bread is buttered. I tell you Hale and his crew of mathematicians will wonder where all the lightning came from when they wake up after the election and begin to scratch around for Republican votes. Talk about sending old Martin Townsend down in South Carolina!" and John laughed till his hat tipped over.

"Would they kill Martin in cold gore?"

"Kill him? Not a bit of it. In the first place there wouldn't be anybody to advertise him or anybody else that went down to speak. I tell you the party is dead. There's no organization. How are you going to get a crowd? If he can secure an appointment the darkies will be told to keep away, and the Democrats will attend and laugh the old man down, and he'll flare up and make a fool of himself. We have a fine corpse on our hands in South Carolina, thanks to Hayes. Don't believe we'll hold a single district—don't see how we can."

IS IT ALL SMOKE?

The Republican papers, championing the great fraud, "play on the harp of a thousand strings," in season and out, that the Potter Committee has developed nothing new, and the investigation has turned out a failure. Of course they know better, for even their own columns, in the imperfect reports of testimony sent by the Associated Press, contradict their conclusions. It is true the theft of Louisiana vote for Hayes was known and conceded by all candid men, no matter what their politics, but the precise methods of the larceny were only guessed at. The Potter Committee has changed all this, and given us solid facts in place of surmises. That is the greatest service it has done. We anticipate from the Committee a presentation of the testimony and a report that will go into history, as conclusive that Hayes was made President by fraud, force, forgery and perjury. That will be the verdict of posterity.

Just before the adjournment of the sub-committee at New Orleans, an important witness, who had occupied posts under the State Government of Kellogg to give him abundant opportunities to know all the movements and intentions of the leaders, National as well as local, was called to the stand. He was Mr. Thomas H. Noland, and he testified as follows:

I was Chief Enrolling Clerk of the Senate for three years, and afterward Assistant Assessor for the Third District of New Orleans, and afterward Tax Collector for Iberville. * * I was asked by Mr. Packard, Mr. J. P. Harris, E. L. Weber, and Commissioner Lane to go to the Custom House and assist in the preparation of affidavits. That was *before* the Returning Board had begun its sessions and the preparation of affidavits was continued until after they adjourned. These affidavits were prepared in several rooms in the Custom House, in the Collector's office, United States Court room, and up stairs. * * The instructions to the Clerks were to get all they could out of the witnesses for the Republican side. There was no special examination of the witnesses. Most of them were unable to put their statements into intelligible language, and other *language was substituted.* The statements were made as strong as possible. Very few witnesses knew from personal knowledge what they testified, but *their statements were set down as derived from actual observation.* I have seen in the rooms where affidavits were being prepared some of the Visiting Statesmen, among them Hale, Stoughton and Garfield. Mr. Stoughton was busy up stair in the third story. Mr. Garfield came nearly every morning to the Collector's office and took notes. Mr. Hale spoke to me one morning in regard to taking the testimony of Colonel Brooks. *I did not read over the affidavits to the witnesses,* and I do not know whether they were sworn.

In the case of Vrenishi's affidavits it was read over to him, *but the portions making positive statements were skipped.* He displayed great reluctance to making any affidavit.

The news that the Visiting Statesmen were coming produced the impression that Grant would sustain Packard. The Republicans knew the State had gone Democratic at the polls, *but it was determined to throw out such a number of votes through the instrumentality of the Returning Board as would reverse the result.*

Most of the facts related by this witness have been familiar to the public since the Presidential election, but they derive importance as coming from a Republican who held three offices of high trust under the Kellogg Government, who enjoyed the confidence of the managers in Louisiana, and who personally officiated in the manufacturing of affidavits. Mr. Noland makes it clear that the Republican leaders knew the State had voted for Tilden, and then organized the conspiracy to falsify the vote.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

NOT HERDIC'S WAY OF THINKING.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Record*, having read Peter Herdic's lamentation on business, unbosoms himself in this way:—

"One of the coolest performances of the hot term is the issuance of an address to the people of Pennsylvania from Mr. Peter Herdic, of Williamsport, upon the causes of the financial depression in this country and the remedy for it. Mr. Herdic is a gentleman who had enjoyed remarkable opportunities of making money, but has not been able to keep the money he made. Many of the opportunities were of more than a dubious sort. They were made to his order in the shape of Acts of the Legislature. The boom monopoly and other Legislative creations of doubtful utility filled Mr. Herdic's pockets while they depleted the pockets of other men who were equally entitled to Legislative favors but were not so brazen in asking for them. The speculative era of the war gave an admiring country many Herdics, who, in their turn, undertook great enterprises on a capital of brass, for want of a better basis. The Herdic who now assumes to instruct the people of Pennsylvania has been one of the most pestiferous of his class. His reputation as a lobbyist at Harrisburg is not inferior to the worst among the men who esteem it no disgrace to buy and sell legislation. For many years the chairman of the West Branch Valley, owing to his malign influence and activity, have been crippled in their business by an outrageous boom tax, for the reduction of which they vainly struggled. The city of Williamsport, through his bad management and corrupt influence in the Legislature, is loaded down with a debt for which it has not received value equal to twenty-five per centum of the gross amount. The examination of Mr. Herdic's affairs, consequent on his disastrous failure, shows an amount of confusion and recklessness that is inconsistent with business ability, or even with ordinary prudence and forecast. The flush times of paper money expansion allowed many rude adventurers to swim along on the great tide of credit who were unable to run a corner grocery upon a legitimate basis. Mr. Herdic was a banker and a manufacturer of many things, from hemlock lumber to rubber overshoes. He built street railroads and hotels and projected watering places. He did not do these things with his own money, as the result shows, but with the money and property of others. He was a famous buyer of lands and hereditaments, and a famously slow payer. The margin between his purchases and his payments and the fine revenue derived from his Legislative franchises constituted his capital. His debts were always certain and substantial; his properties extended, mixed, doubtful, yet imposing. His success, to those who knew the man and what ground he had to stand upon, was, indeed, something remarkable. Doubtless the miserable toadyism of the public press assisted him somewhat in his business career which resembled nothing so much as piling one egg-shell atop of another until the whole tumbled into ruins. His new venture in the *role* of a statesman is heralded by the Philadelphia *Times* in laudatory phrase, although the *Times* knows that, whatever may be his opinions, Mr. Herdic is competent to put them in shape for the press. Although the argument for a return to a system of paper money expansion is a rehash of the worn-out platitudes of the Greenbackers; although its so-called facts are shown to be the merest fancies, and its reasoning a delusion, yet, such as it is, Mr. Herdic never wrote it. It is doubtful if he understands it, or cares to understand it. With a quick eye for the weak points in human nature, he perceives that the cry for more greenbacks is a popular one in this time of distress, and that it serves him the double turn of excusing his business embarrassment and enabling him to make a political martyr of himself. It is said he wants to go to Congress. If he can again entrap the people of Lycoming county into trusting him, they will richly deserve all the load of misfortune he has put upon their shoulders."

WHAT HAS BEEN PROVED BY THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

The Potter Committee have proved, beyond successful rebuttal, things believed to be true, but not absolutely proven to be true before, to wit: That the Electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana, which were given to Hayes, belonged to Tilden. Leaving the State of Florida out of consideration, which no honest man will deny to have been stolen, we will take up Louisiana. As to this State the Potter Committee has clearly proved:

1. That a conspiracy was entered into by certain Republican leaders, the object being to hold no election in East Feliciana, Grant, and other Democratic parishes.

2. That the fact that no Republican votes were cast in East Feliciana was not due to intimidation, as alleged, but was owing to Anderson's advice to the Republican leaders not to vote, as it would have a better effect than all the affidavits that could be produced.

3. That for a period of two days after the election the Republican leaders admitted that Tilden and Nicholls had carried the State by a heavy majority.

4. That when it became evident that the election of Hayes depended upon the result of the State, deliberate preparations were made for the purpose of defeating the will of the people as expressed at the polls.

5. That in pursuance of this plan, protests, forged and altered to suit the occasion, were made for the parishes of East and West Feliciana, whereby a Democratic majority of 2,800 was changed to a Republican majority of 500.

6. That the Supervisors of the above named parishes were prevented, by promises of reward made by John Sherman and others, from exposing such forgeries.

7. That the 27th day of November, when the Returning Board proceeded to sum up the result of its labors, it was discovered that while Packard and a Republican Legislature were elected, Hayes was defeated.

8. That after the above date, and in order to secure the Electoral vote for Hayes, forged protests were made for Richland and other parishes so changed as to increase the Republican vote.

9. That affidavits bearing fictitious names and the names of dead men were manufactured in the Custom House, and upon such affidavits various Democratic polls were thrown out.

10. That the acts above recited were known to some of the Visiting Statesmen and received their approval.

11. That the Electoral vote of the State, as counted before the Houses of Congress, was a forgery.

12. That John Sherman, now Secretary of the Treasury, and at the time the personal representative of Mr. Hayes, was guilty of subornation and perjury.

13. That the leading parties necessary to a completion of the fraud were promised by him protection and reward.

14. That the fraudulent President in fulfillment of Sherman's and Noyes' promises has rewarded with office every scoundrel connected with the great crime in both Florida and Louisiana.

15. That Stanley Matthews, a Republican Senator from Ohio, and Justice Harlan, a Judge of the Supreme Court, had guilty knowledge of the fraudulent transactions by which the vote of Louisiana was stolen, and personally interceded to reward and protect the villains.

16. That Senator Morton and General Garfield, both members of the Electoral Commission, knew when they voted to count the vote of Louisiana for Hayes that it was both fraudulent and a forgery.

17. That Senator Kellogg, who assisted at the forgery of the Louisana returns, has since been guilty of secreting the witnesses.

18. That not one of the criminals who assisted to perpetrate the colossal crime of the age has been punished; but that all but two—numbering over a hundred—have been provided with offices by Mr. Hayes' direct order or request, and in some cases by and through his continued and persistent interference.

With few exceptions these facts are proved, exclusive of the testimony of either Anderson or Weber, notwithstanding that the Committee has only fairly entered upon its task.—*Washington Post.*

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Until within a day or two John Sherman has held the legal-tender silver dollar tightly in his fist and has refused to sell it except for the purchase of bullion. Banks could only get it by paying gold for it and those at a distance from Philadelphia and New York were compelled to pay heavy freight charges besides. Under this state of facts the gold ringsters and friends of gold as an exclusive legal-tender raised the cry "the Dollar of the Daddies" would not circulate. Democratic Legislation, however, has compelled Mr. Sherman to order the Assistant Treasurers to pay it out on checks and in disbursements on pay rolls. He has also authorized its exchange for small notes, greenbacks and National Bank notes in small amounts. Silver dollars will also be sent free of charge to banks where the Government has deposits. This is giving the silver dollar some little chance to get into circulation; but so little, that it will disappear as fast as it reaches the interior States and the West. Were freely paid out by the Government for all expenses it would soon become the general circulating medium for all purposes of change under five dollars, and would no doubt at once become par with gold, as it can now be used for all purposes so far as the people are concerned that gold currency can be used for. The large addition to the volume of currency that would be thus made would also prove a great relief in these hard times and would have a strong tendency to still further reduce the rates of interest on private loans. Destructive of all monopolies and "corners" in money, the general circulation of large quantities of silver will have a most beneficial effect upon business. The cry that it will not circulate, but be quickly returned to the Government, is too stupid for comment.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

AN EQUALITY SHRIEKER.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says: The able editor of the Philadelphia *Press* has been moved by a spectacle which greets his vision from the South. On last Thursday a young white woman was stripped naked to the waist and publicly whipped by a negro Constable at Elizabeth Court House, Va., under a law passed by the late Legislature, prescribing the whipping-post for the punishment of such offenses as petty larceny and the raiding of chicken roosts. Says the able editor, his heart bleeding with sympathy meanwhile:

This humiliating scene is an evidence of the deadening and degrading influences of slavery. It is simply impossible that this outrage should take place in Pennsylvania or any State north of it. It does take place, however, in Virginia. Such instances as this prove that the institution of slavery was something worse than a wrong to a race. It was not the degradation of the black man merely, but of labor.

Just where the broad and philanthropic editor of the *Press* discovers, in the whipping of a white woman by a negro an evidence of the deadening and degrading influence of slavery, we are not informed. It seems to us that if a white woman had whipped a negro the deadening and degrading influence of slavery would have been more apparent to the average Republican editor. For our own part we do not see that the degrading effects of slavery upon labor are brought out any more when a negro Constable wallops a female thief at the whipping-post than when a gang of brutal Mollie Maguires in Pennsylvania murder a fellow-workman or assassinate a capitalist.

SHERMAN VS. SHERMAN.—The Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman, is known as the most unflinching advocate of enforced resumption, of the gold standard for payment of the bonds, and opposed to anything like paying off in silver or greenbacks. And yet this same Mr. Sherman once saw things in a different light. A letter of his has been brought to light, written in 1868, to a citizen of Brooklyn, New York, in which he used the following language, called forth in reference to paying the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks:

Your idea that we propose to repudiate or violate a promise when we offer to redeem the "principal" in legal tenders is erroneous. I think the bondholder violates his promise when he refuses to take the same kind of money he paid for the bonds. If the case is to be tested by the law, I am right; if it's to be tested by Jay Cooke's advertisements, I am wrong. I hate repudiation or anything like it, but we ought not to be deterred from what is right for fear of unfounded epithets. If under the law as it stands the holders of 5-20s can only be paid in gold, the bondholder can demand only the kind of money he paid, then he is a repudiator and extortioner to demand money more valuable than he gave.

THE DODGER STATESMAN.—An exchange says Governor Hampton desires the presence of Senator Patterson in South Carolina. He thinks it necessary that the Senator should put in an appearance and make answer to the many charges that have been preferred against him. The Governor is impressed with the idea that as Congress has adjourned, the Senator will no longer plead his Senatorial privileges, but will step forward like a little man and let the whole world know whether the indictments found against him are founded in truth or whether they are mere endeavors on the part of political opponents to crush him.

If you watch the conversation of others and yourself also you will find the habit of interjecting the words "you know" into every remark made. It is a foolish practice, and ought to be broken up.

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,

Published every Wednesday by

GOODLANDER & LEE,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Has the Largest Circulation of any paper in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

The large and constantly increasing circulation of the REPUBLICAN, renders it valuable to business men as a medium thro' which to reach the public.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

If paid in advance,	$2 00
If paid after three months,	2 50
If paid after six months,	3 00

When papers are sent outside of the county payment must be in advance.

ADVERTISING:

Ten lines, or less, 3 times,	$1 50
Each subsequent insertion,	50
Administrator' Notices,	2 50
Executors' Notices,	2 50
Auditors' Notices,	2 50
Cautions and Estrays,	1 50
Dissolution Notices,	2 50
Professional Cards, 5 lines, year,	5 00
Special notices, per line,	20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS:

One square, 10 lines,	$8 00
Two squares,	15 00
Three squares,	20 00
One-fourth column,	50 00
One-half column,	70 00
One column,	120 00

BLANKS.

We have always on hand a large stock of blanks of all descriptions.

SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
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ATTACHMENTS,
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,
LEASES,
BONDS,
FEE BILLS,
CONSTABLE'S BLANKS,
&c., &c., &c.

JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to do all kinds of

PRINTING

SUCH AS

POSTERS,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
ENVELOPES,
BILL HEADS,
STATEMENTS,
PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
&c., &c.,

IN THE BEST STYLE,

AND ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

ORDERS BY MAIL

FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK

WILL RECEIVE

PROMPT ATTENTION.

Goodlander & Lee,

Clearfield,

Clearfield County, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of livery. Fast horses, carriages and buggies, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.

GEO. W. GEARHART.

Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

F. GULICH. S. M'CORKLE. D. GRILBERT.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.'S

FURNITURE ROOMS,

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

We manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls. If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see our stock.

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches, promptly attended to.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.

Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 6, '78.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

A STERLING REMEDY FOR DISEASES AND INJURIES OF THE SKIN; A HEALTHFUL BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION; A RELIABLE MEANS OF PREVENTING AND RELIEVING RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, AND AN UNEQUALED DISINFECTANT, DEODORIZER AND COUNTER-IRRITANT.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap, besides eradicating local diseases of the skin, banishes defects of the complexion, and imparts to it gratifying clearness and smoothness.

Sulphur Baths are celebrated for curing eruptions and other diseases of the skin, as well as Rheumatism and Gout. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* produces the same effects at a most trifling expense. This admirable specific also speedily heals *sores, bruises, welds, burns, sprains* and *cuts.* It removes dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out and turning gray.

Clothing and linen used in the sick room is disinfected, and diseases communicable by contact with the person, prevented by it.

The Medical Fraternity sanction its use.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—Buy the large cakes and thereby economize. Sold by all Druggists.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

HARD TIMES

HAVE NO EFFECT

IN FRENCHVILLE!

I am aware that there are some persons a little hard to please, and I am also aware that the complaint of "hard times" is well nigh universal. But I am so situated now that I can satisfy the former and prove conclusively that "hard times" will not effect those who buy their goods from me, and all my patrons shall be initiated into the secret of

HOW TO AVOID HARD TIMES

I have goods enough to supply all the inhabitants in the lower end of the county which I sell at exceeding low rates from my mammoth store in MULSONBURG, where I can always be found ready to wait upon callers and supply them with

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

Such as Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Muslins Delaines, Linen, Drillings, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Lace,

Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps—all of the best material and made to order—Hose, Socks, Gloves, Mittens, Laces, Ribbons, &c

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt Pork, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Carbon Oil.

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes, Corn Cultivators, Cider Presses, and all kinds of Axes.

Perfumery, Paints, Varnish, Glass, and a general assortment of Stationery,

GOOD FLOUR,

Of different brands, always on hand, and will be sold at the lowest possible figures.

J. H. McClain's Medicines, Jayne's Medicine Hostetter's and Hoofland's Bitters.

5000 pounds of Wool wanted for which the highest price will be paid. Cloverseed on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

Also, Agent for Strattonville and Curwensville Threshing Machines.

☞ Call and see for yourselves. You will find everything usually kept in a retail store.

L. M. COUDRIET.
Frenchville P. O., August 12, 1874.

BIGLER, YOUNG & REED,

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